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look forward to a large development in Primary Education in the near future.

*54. Teaching of Sanskrit in all the schools.*

*Mr. Mathevan Velayudhan* (Member, Karthigapalli Taluk) stated that Sanskrit should be taught in all the schools in the State.

*Dewan's reply.*—Noted.

*55. Tamil should be made the chief language in the Vernacular Schools in the Southern Division.*

*Mr. D. Francis* (Member, Nominated) stated that the bulk of the inhabitants of the Southern Division were Tamilians. He complained that Malayalam and not Tamil was being taught as the chief language in all the schools of the Southern Division. This arrangement was calculated to seriously affect the best interests of the Tamilians of the Division. Therefore he prayed that Tamil might be taught as the chief language in all the Sirkar Schools of the Southern Division. He also brought to the notice of Government that, in the Courts and Cutcherries of the Southern Division, Malayalam was the official language, as if the interests to be consulted were those of the officials and officials alone. The inconvenience, confusion and loss occasioned to the public, who had to resort to the Cutcherries and Courts on business, were very great. The hardships arising from the above circumstances were felt by no community so much as by the South Travancore Catholic Community—all of them Tamilians, who numbered no less than 70,000 people and who were also backward in education. He therefore prayed that Government would take steps to make Tamil not only the chief language taught in the schools, but also the language of the Courts and Cutcherries.

*Dewan's reply*.—Noted.

*56. Encouragement of Technical Education.*

*Mr. P. Kesava Pillai* (Member, Quilon Taluk) requested that two Technical Schools—one for the Quilon and another for the Kottayam Division—might be opened. There were now two such schools, one at Trivandrum and the other at Nagercoil. The need for such schools was greater in the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions than in the other two Divisions. He stated that there were certain industries in South Travancore, but none in Central and North Travancore, excepting, of course, agriculture. He did not presume to suggest what subjects should be taught in these schools, but he would submit that weaving and other fibre industries &c. might find a place in them.

*Dewan's reply.*— This matter is engaging the Director's consideration.

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After replying in detail to the representations on the Educational subjects brought forward by the Members, the Dewan said:—

Dr. Mitchell feels that there is a certain amount of misapprehension with regard to the Education Code; and he thinks that, if he has an opportunity of meeting informally and having a talk over the matter with those Members who have taken objection to certain parts of the Code, he will be in a position to correct and explain matters, and they will also be in a position to show him where their difficulties lie. I think that this is a matter which deserves consideration. I therefore propose that the following Members, who have spoken on the subject and who take an interest in it, should meet Dr. Mitchell here to-morrow (Sunday, 9th January 1910) at 8 A. M. precisely and have a talk with him, and we shall then see how matters stand.

*Messrs.* (1) *C. M. Narayana Panikar* (Member, Ambalapuzha Taluk).
(2) *K. Madhavan Pillai* (Member, Kalkulam Taluk).
(3) *K. Krishnan Pandalay* (Member, Quilon Taluk).
(4) *Kunju Kadir Pillai* (Member, Nominated)
(5) *K. Kunju Panikar* (Member, S. N. D. P. Yogam, Trivandrum).
(6) *K. Atchuthan Pillai* (Member, Trivandrum Taluk).
(7) *Devan Govindan* (Member, Kottarakara Taluk).
(8) *Narayana Pillai* (Member, Ettumanur Taluk).
(9) *K. G. Sesha Aiyar* (Member, Nominated).
(10) *T. Atchuthan Pillai* (Member, Alangad Taluk).

*VIII. Religious and Charitable Institutions.*

*57. Better management of the State Charities.*

*Mr. M. K. Govinda Pillai* (Member, Trivandrum Taluk) said that, of all the reforms introduced by the Government, the Educational reform, so far as primary education was made free, and the reform of the State Charities (which he would designate eleemosynary reform) were the most popular and universally appreciated. As regards the reform of the Oottoos, every one was thankful to Government for the bold step they had taken. He further said that charities must be kept within proper limits. He

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